

BORDEN ON RECIPROCITY

New Premier Says Canada No Longer Needed It with U. S.

DENIES UNFRIENDLY SPIRIT

Bryce Tells of Good Will Here—Governor Dix Touches on the Same Topic.

Robert L. Borden, who defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the reciprocity issue in the last Canadian election and became Prime Minister of Canada, appeared before the Canadian Society at Delmonico's last night and explained his position. President Taft had been expected to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the society, but he declined at the last minute, and Premier Borden was left alone to expound the reciprocity question. Ambassador Bryce made only a brief reference to differences of opinion on commercial policy, which, he said, should not be allowed to affect a long-standing friendship.

The gist of Mr. Borden's explanation was that Canada no longer needed reciprocity with the United States. She had kept open for many years a standing offer for reciprocity with this country and had felt that her existence depended on the commercial good will of the United States. In the course of the years, however, in which America had refused reciprocity, an independent scheme of development had grown up in Canada, and when this country had at last offered reciprocity the Canadians had been the ones to refuse.

"Canada possesses an area slightly greater than that of the United States," said the Prime Minister, "but as you know, only a fractional part of it has been developed, and our population is less than one-twelfth of your own. But the abundance of our resources and opportunities has been so amply demonstrated during the last thirty years that no Canadian to-day doubts the future material greatness of his country."

Directly attacking, then, the reciprocity question, he said:

"Permit me to assure you that the result of the recent election in Canada was not due to any sense of ungratefulness to a spirit of unfriendliness to this great country. Admitted facts demonstrate with certainty that no such spirit exists. From 1878 to 1897 Canada had placed and kept upon her statute book a standing offer to the United States of reciprocity in natural products. During all that period you declined to entertain the offer, and you refused to entertain it for the perfect and absolute right to take that course, believing as you did, that it was in the interest of your people. In the early days of our development and progress we imagined that we were almost completely dependent upon your markets, and when the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was denounced in 1866 a feeling of despair prevailed in some circles of our country."

"That feeling has long since passed away and never will return. For thirty years we have been developing our own resources, and we have followed certain national ideals and policies which we firmly intend to pursue and continue in the future. We have not been able to do this because of the conclusion that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was a mistake, and the results have been far from satisfactory."

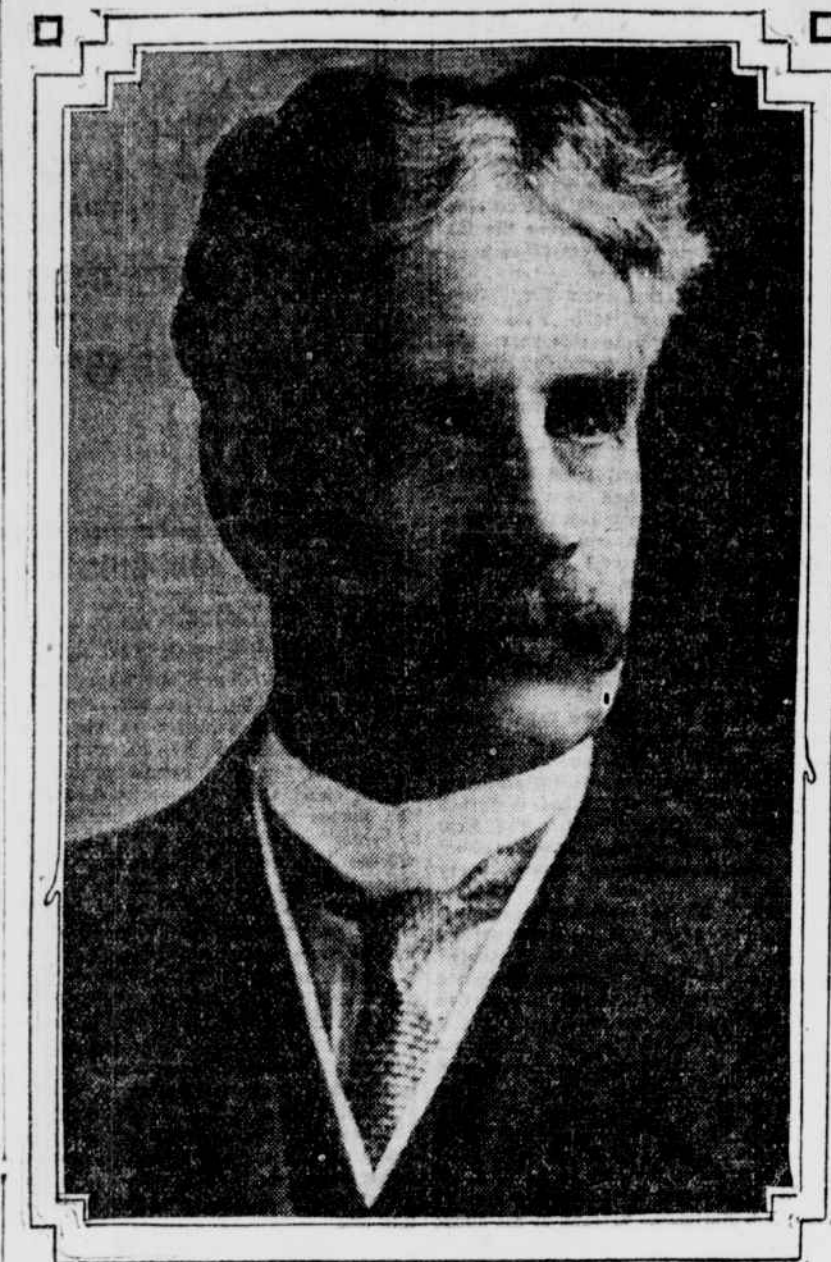
"May I be permitted to express my personal conviction that in the interest of good relations between our countries, it is better to stand apart than to be dependent upon the United States for the control of our trade? And assuredly good relations between the two countries are not dependent upon the existence of any particular form of reciprocal trade relations. No press, however jaundiced, can lead me to accept any such conclusion."

"I ask you to believe that the recent decision did not proceed from any desire to refuse you. During the last ten years we have bought your products to the amount of \$1,349,000,000 and sold you products to the amount of \$889,000,000, leaving in your favor a trade balance of \$460,000,000. In other words, one Canadian buys from you as much as twenty-six of our citizens buy from us."

"Last year we imported from the United States commodities to the amount of \$285,000,000, and in the same year we sold to you our products to the value of \$191,000,000. Great Britain has paid to us during the last ten years a trade balance of \$400,000,000, which has gone to pay in part the balance which you hold against us."

"Our producers are met at your customs house with an average tariff of about 45 per cent. We must you with an average tariff of less than 26 per cent. Our average duties against exports from the United States are less than the average duties on imports from Great Britain. I trust that this brief summary will convince you that Canada has not discriminated against her neighbor."

"Let me say that I recognize the duty of Canada to her people to maintain a policy of good will and friendship between this great republic and our empire. It may well be said for the cause of kindness and neighborliness Canada owes this to you; but I would rather put it on this higher ground, that for the cause of Christianity and civilization she owes it to herself. If I may recall some words that come to me from the mountains shall cast their shadows across the valleys, as long as the heavens shall nourish the stars, let the good will, friendship and peace endure between these two great kindred nations."



ROBERT L. BORDEN.

Premier of Canada, who told the members of the Canadian Society about the reciprocity contest.

(Photograph copyrighted by Marceau.)

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Ambassador Bryce said that whenever he visited Canada he could assure its people of the good will and friendship felt for them by the people of the United States.

This friendship, he said, was stronger now, both toward Britain and Canada, than it had ever been since the days of the Revolution. That friendship was cordially reciprocated in Canada, and differences of opinion on matters of commercial policy, which was a purely business affair, should not affect it. They belonged to another sphere. The real good will and the wish to settle all differences in an amicable way had been amply shown by the ten treaties that had been made within the last four years for preventing any cause of dispute from arising.

Governor Dix also touched on reciprocity. "You men who make your homes in New York know," he said, "that I but describe accurately the simple but significant facts recently not to join in our country's reciprocity proposition was received by our people here with some disappointment, yet absolutely without resentment. The calm and good temper displayed at the failure of the plan are eloquent to me of the fair and friendly spirit of our people to our neighboring nation."

PRaises MR. TAFT'S MESSAGE

Prof. Seager Tells Woolen Men It Will Aid Trust Solution.

Answering a query for an early solution of the trust question, according to Professor Henry R. Seager, was the recent message of President Taft. This sentiment was expressed by Mr. Seager last evening to the three hundred members of the American Association of Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers at their fifth annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly two hundred firms, representing a capital of \$130,000,000, were said to have been represented at the dinner.

Not only did Professor Seager approve of the President's message, but he also asserted that the Aldrich banking plan was better than any other proposed, and that in many respects this country was behind all others in the scope of its employers' liability law. In the opinion of the speaker the present law was bad in that it antagonized employers and employees.

In a general talk Joseph Smith, of Lowell, Mass., said among other things: "This country is like a man who has been celebrating too much. It is seeing visions and spectres. What it needs is a rest." At a business meeting in the afternoon these officers were elected: Charles Porter,

Jr., president; A. W. Peterson and George W. Heitzel, vice-presidents; and Herbert E. Peabody, treasurer.

THE BOY MAKES THE MAN

Keynote of Dinner of Men and Religion Forward Movement.

The committee of one hundred for Manhattan and the Bronx of the Men and Religion Forward Movement held its first dinner last night at the Hotel Astor to announce the plans of its work. The purpose of the movement, as described by the toastmaster, was to increase the "membership" of men and boys in the Christian churches of the continent and to have them engaged more actively in Christian work. Dr. John H. Finley, president of the City College, presided.

"The movement is not to do away with any of the old machinery," he said, "or to provide new machinery, but simply to get increased motive power out of what we have."

A. E. Roberts, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, sounded the keynote of the meeting in his talk on the "Problem of the Boy." "Men are used to looking upon the boy as something that has to be endured," he said, "but after all he is the only stuff in the world we have to make men of. The boy problem is not a boy problem, but a man problem. If the men of this city were awakened to a realization of what can be done with the boys there would be no fear for the future of this city. A boy's character all depends upon what man he has taken for his hero."

William B. Millar, general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement, spoke on "Missions." Morray Williams, chairman of the New York child labor committee, spoke on the "social service" work the committee had to do, and the Rev. Frank Mason North on "New York City's Needs and the Ways for the Men and Religion Forward Movement to Meet Them."

TWO ATTORNEYS DISBARRED

One Accused of Misappropriating \$150 Belonging to Client.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court disbarred two attorneys yesterday and suspended another from practice for a year. One of the disbarred lawyers was Israel Levine, who was admitted to the bar in 1905. The Bar Association maintained he had misappropriated \$150 belonging to a client. A referee who heard that case recommended that Levine be disbarred.

The other lawyer who was disbarred was Washington Smith, who was admitted to the bar in 1903. He abandoned the profession a year later and went into the employ of the McColl Company. The company organized a legal department and put Smith in charge. The company accused him of withholding funds.

Presiding Justice Ingraham, who wrote the decision disbarring Smith, said: "We have again the position that has presented itself lately in several proceedings of this character of an attorney being charged with misconduct, giving false testimony and then seeking to escape from the consequence of his professional misconduct by perjury."

MRS. T. D. PECK ASKS DIVORCE

New York Woman Alleges Desertion on Part of Woollen Manufacturer.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary Allan Peck, of New York, has entered a bill for divorce against Thomas D. Peck, of Warren, N. C. She alleges desertion, and enters a request for alimony.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck were married in Duluth, Minn., on December 29, 1890. She was a Mrs. Hurlbut and Mr. Peck was a widower at the time of their marriage. He was engaged as a woollen manufacturer in this city and had a beautiful home. They lived together until 1906, when a separation took place. Mrs. Peck going to New York and establishing a residence. She spends her winters in Bermuda and is well known at Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. Peck was reported to have settled a large sum on his wife at the time of their separation. He sold his factories here and company, and a model for several artists. During a visit to this city this week the papers were served on him. Mrs. Peck is in Bermuda.

MASSIE GETS RENO DIVORCE

Charges Former Actress with Physical and Mental Cruelty.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Reno, Nev., Dec. 8.—Courtland Massie, formerly associated with Edmund T. Moulton, stock brokers, of No. 49 Wall street, New York, to-day obtained a decree of divorce from Carolyn Eugenia Massie on allegations of physical and mental cruelty. Mrs. Massie was served in the case at No. 51 Fifth avenue, where she is engaged as a cloak model, and made a formal appearance, but no contest. She formerly was an actress with Lederer's "The Southerners" company, and a model for several artists. The couple were married in New York City in August, 1907, and have no children. They separated last year.

Massie is a son of the late John G. Massie, of Providence, and a brother of Walter W. Massie, head of the Massie Wireless Telegraph company. It is reported here that Massie will inherit a large sum of money in a short time.

WANTS 28 YEARS' ALIMONY

Wife Sues for \$15,000 Due Her at \$12 a Week.

Mrs. Lillian I. Garden is trying to recover alimony amounting to \$15,000, the accumulation of twenty-eight years at \$12 a week, from her husband, Alfred L. Garden. The plaintiff thinks she might be able to recover at least a part of this money through her suit to restrain the Schomacher Piano-forte Manufacturing Company from paying to Garden \$300 due him on thirteen shares of stock. Also, Mrs. Garden is moving to impound \$1,000 which has been collected by William Mason Gordon as trustee for Garden.

The plea for the alimony was granted by Justice Haight, now a judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1883, in an action which Mrs. Garden brought against her husband for divorce.

STILL DIG TO SAVE MAN

Gang Works in Hope of Reaching Negro Buried in Well.

With little hope that they may find the man alive, eight men are at work at the Bristol-Myers Company, in Clifton Place, Brooklyn, in an effort to save James Hartnett, a negro, of No. 76 Putnam avenue, who was buried Thursday in a cave-in while digging a well at the company's plant.

The well had reached a depth of sixty-five feet when the cave-in occurred, and the earth was piled within ten feet of the level of the ground. The engineers say that there is a bare chance that enough of the shoring fell with the dirt to prevent the man from being crushed and to form an air space sufficient to keep him alive for a while.

The shifting of the earth about the building made necessary the sinking of a large caisson, and now as fast as a foot of ground is gained the big wooden crib is shoved down into the pit.

Charles Dicks, the foreman in charge of the work, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhes yesterday on a charge of criminal negligence. He told the magistrate that he had warned Hartnett against digging below the shoring, and that the man had ignored his instructions. Dicks was held in \$1,000 bail.

HEARS SUBWAY PASSENGERS

Commission Considers Emergency Lighting of Cars.

The subject of providing storage batteries for emergency lighting in the subway was discussed at yesterday's hearing before the Public Service Commission. Witnesses testified as to their experiences during the blockade of the subway trains at Times Square on November 11. They said all the lights in the cars were out for nearly half an hour, and there might easily have been a panic at any moment, especially if pick-pockets or rowdies had started their activities.

Clifton W. Wilder, electrical engineer for the commission, said there were 325 new cars equipped with storage batteries, following an order of the commission for such equipment, issued on March 28, 1910. He regarded the present system as inadequate, as there are only two lights on each car, and recommended a third light in the middle. Counsel for the Interborough said the company was supplying all new cars with improved lamps.

A hearing on ventilation and heating of cars was then begun, all the important lines in the city being represented. Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board of trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, testified that the matter of ventilation was getting worse. Others recommended the installation of thermometers in all cars, so as to regulate the temperature.

James L. Quackenbush, representing the Metropolitan railroad, and other companies, said the management is now experimenting with a new system, and is expected to prove entirely satisfactory.

TO PAVE MADISON AVENUE

Temporary Asphalt Surface Will Be Put Down.

Residents of Madison avenue will be glad to learn that the annoyance to which they have been subjected through the trenches open on the east side of Madison avenue being ripped up for several months will soon be over. Because of the long time it has taken the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Company to lay new conduits, preliminary to repaving the streets, Borough President McAneny has decided not to attempt to finish the permanent pavement this winter.

This company, which is putting in the conduits for the Edison company, has had trenchmen open on the east side of Madison avenue between 10th and 26th streets for some time. It has promised to have its work all done by December 15. If a permanent pavement were to be put down then, as it was intended to do, it would probably be a slow job, owing to the weather conditions; so a temporary asphalt surface will be laid, which ought to last no more than a week.

In the summer the temporary strip will be taken up and the permanent pavement completed. A permanent new pavement has already been laid on the west side of Madison avenue all the way from 72d to 26th street. On the east side it has been completed to 51st and will be finished to 86th street within a few days, it was said yesterday.

The crime job would have been completed by the first of the month, it was explained, had not the Consolidated company met unexpected difficulties in the way of trench work.

MAY REGULATE MIDWIFERY

Committee on Prevention of Blindness Seeks New Laws.

A campaign for the regulation by legislation of the practice of midwifery was started yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the New York Committee on the Prevention of Blindness. The committee has been securing as broad a knowledge as possible of the midwife problem in other countries, and all information of the conditions here that might be helpful in the solution of the problem.

Miss Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom, executive secretary of the committee, who returned last week from England, where she made a detailed study of the workings of the midwives act, made the opening address of the campaign. The meeting then passed these resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee shall endeavor to secure legislative action which shall provide a higher standard of education and for the examination, licensing, supervision and control of midwives by state and local authorities throughout the State of New York.

A committee was directed to have a bill or amendments to existing laws drafted and introduced during the coming session of the Legislature.

ASKS COURT WHAT BACON IS

Corporation Counsel Insists It Should Be Weighed as Meat.

"Is bacon meat?" This was the question which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was asked yesterday to construe legally. The matter of quality or the amount of fat did not enter into the case. The point was brought up by the Corporation Counsel, who insisted that bacon was meat and therefore must be weighed in the presence of the buyer, as is required by a city ordinance in the sale of meat. The case was argued by the Corporation Counsel, who insisted that bacon was meat and therefore must be weighed in the presence of the buyer, as is required by a city ordinance in the sale of meat. The case was argued by the Corporation Counsel, who insisted that bacon was meat and therefore must be weighed in the presence of the buyer, as is required by a city ordinance in the sale of meat.

THOUGHT HE GOT HOTEL

Furrier Has Real Estate Agent Arrested on Fraud Charge.

NORMANDIE FOR LOFTS

Expected to Clear \$40,000 a Year on Investment of \$50,000 in Broadway Hostelry.

Stuart M. Greenberg, secretary of a real estate firm in the Singer Building, was locked up last night in the 125th street station on a charge made by Morris E. Cohen, a furrier of No. 5 East 16th street, that Greenberg got \$2,500 from him on the proposition to join in a deal to lease the hotel Normandie at Broadway and 26th street and convert the structure into a loft building.

Cohen says that four years ago he met Greenberg when Alexander Strashun, a Vesey street bookdealer, gave a party to celebrate his daughter's engagement to the real estate man. Cohen says he liked Greenberg very much indeed and the two got to be fast friends.

In May, the furrier says, Greenberg showed him a lease for the Normandie, signed by Eldridge T. Gerry and made out by De Forest & De Forest, of No. 39 Broadway.

"Never mind about all the money now, I'll just get a bit at a time," Cohen says. Greenberg told him. The real estate man got sums of \$100 and \$200 and other amounts, and when the total came to \$2,500 Cohen became suspicious. Greenberg took him through the Normandie in an endeavor to show what a fine loft building it would make. The lease was to take effect on January 1, Cohen says.

As soon as Cohen got off the grand jury on which he was serving at the time he had his lawyer, Mark E. Goldberg, of No. 250 Broadway, investigate. Goldberg said it was all a fake, but Greenberg produced a "De Forest." As soon as "De Forest" left Goldberg says he telephoned and found he was an impostor.

Greenberg met Cohen last night by appointment at Lenox avenue and 116th street and Detective Foley, armed with a warrant, arrested Greenberg.

Greenberg, who is a "hatty dresser," says he was acting in good faith, as a friend told him four months ago he could get the Normandie for twenty-one years for \$50,000 a year, with an annual \$60,000 return, and at the same time showed seven sub-leases of the Normandie loft building. Greenberg would not give this man's name, but he said he had faith in him, and this faith led him to put \$10,000 in the scheme.

Greenberg says he still wants to marry Miss Strashun. The case comes up in the Harlem court to-day.

YOUNG MAN HELD AS FORGER

Fiaince Present When Arrested and Urged Confession.

Detectives from the William J. Burns agency took into the Tombs police court yesterday a well dressed young man who gave his name as Willard W. Hotchkiss, of No. 32 Summer street, Rutherford, N. J., on a charge of forgery.

While he was waiting on a bench warrant issued a week ago by Magistrate Kerpoucho on charges of forging the names of Wellington Wolcott, of Bayonne, N. J., and Day, Adams & Co., of No. 45 Wall street, to small checks, which the detectives say he passed on West and Liberty street saloonkeepers and merchants, the detectives found in his possession a certified check for \$2,000 issued by the banking firm of Day, Adams & Co. and good at any bank in the country.

The detectives had shadowed him for several days, and arrested him yesterday morning at his home. He denied everything until the checks were shown to him, and then he said he had lost \$10,000 in Wall Street in the last year, and had to get money somehow.

The checks bore a clumsy imitation of the bank's certification stamp, and Hotchkiss admitted that he had ordered the stamp made. He said no questions were asked him when he ordered it, although it bore the name of one of the biggest banks in the city.

Hotchkiss is engaged to marry a Rutherford young woman, who was with him when arrested, and he urged him to confess and accompanied him to the Tombs on his commitment. He was held in \$2,500 bail and could not obtain it. The brokerage firm with which he traded in Wall Street said it had carried his account for some time because of the integrity of his father, who is connected with a large uptown mercantile concern.

ALL PROUD OF MRS. ROBBINS

Brooklyn Glad to See Her Name in List of World's Greatest Women.

To have Mrs. Raymond Robbins designated as one of the "world's greatest women" by the Illinois State Equal Rights Association was a great pleasure to her numerous Brooklyn friends, who still maintain the deepest interest in her.

Mrs. Robbins before her marriage, about five years ago, to the prominent Chicago social worker and lecturer was Miss Margaret Ordor of the Heights, a sister of Miss Mary Dreier, who devotes practically all her time to the factory girls of New York. She was foremost while in Brooklyn in all social work there, but her field of activity has expanded to an enormous degree during the last few years, and she is now known throughout the greater part of the country. She is a frequent contributor to sociological publications.

SAYS CANAL PLAN PASSED

State Engineer Bases Statement on Official Returns.

Albany, Dec. 8.—Official returns received to date by the state authorities indicate that the proposition to issue \$3,800,000 in bonds for the construction of large canal terminals was carried by a small majority at the last election, according to State Engineer Bensch. If his opinion is sustained, Mr. Bensch said, he would soon call a conference of large canal advocates to discuss the question of dock facilities in various parts of the state, with a view to considering the future needs of the large canal.

The State Engineer proposes to have the plans for some of the terminals completed within three or four months and to hasten those for the other terminals with as little delay as possible.

According to Mr. Bensch the cost of completing the large canal will be about \$5,000,000 less than the \$10,000,000 authorized by the people.

WANT CHRISTMAS TREE.

An appeal for sums of money, however small, or a few toys which will help to make this year's Christmas tree as gorgeous as ever is being sent out by the Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society in preparation for its eighteenth annual distribution of gifts to destitute children. This year's celebration will be held at the Columbia Theatre, at Washington andillary streets, Christmas morning at 9 o'clock.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS ON TRAINS.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 8.—The State Public Utilities Commission to-day made an order requiring railroad companies, beginning January 1, to provide on their passenger trains free of charge inexpensive individual drinking cups. This order is a sequel to the law passed by the Legislature prohibiting drinking cups for common use in public places.

BLIND SHOW THEIR SKILL

Made Things for Christmas Which Are Good to Buy.

The blind were taking a look around last night at the Lighthouse, No. 118 East 8th street, where the things they have made are on sale. The cooking class, which has been holding forth in the library-like sewing-music-and-massage room, which is all squeezed into one by the present cramped quarters of the New York Association for the Blind, voted itself a recess from the making of real old Southern beaten biscuits and descended to the basement, where the blind weavers were throwing the shuttle back and forth across their hand looms to produce the most delectable hand bags that ever added a final touch of refinement to the debutante's shopping outfit. There it used its collective fingers as diligently and as wonderfully as the seeing people did their eyes, naively failing to remember that the work it marvelled at was no whit more wonderful to others than that which it had just deserted upstairs.

On the way up again it stopped to look at the little wax figures that decorated Julius Lindballe's modelling table. A seeing helper placed a Cinderella-like slipper in the palm of one of the blind old mummies.

"Oh, just lemme see it a minute," she pleaded, and there was no accent at all on her finger tips run over it deftly and quickly.

Julius, who hasn't always been blind, produced from his pocket a book of Scandinavian poetry, which he had published. "Yen I'm sad," he explained, "I write laughing things, and yen I'm happy I write things yet makes you cry."

On the next floor was Benjamin Smiley, the blind checker expert, who played twelve games at once at Red Bank, N. J., on Labor Day, and won seven of them, tying one. Above him John Ellis, the blind young wireless operator, sat listening at his instrument.

All around were dainty things the blind people had made—cushions and trays and baskets and brooms—and Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the association, was everywhere with a word of cheer and light. "Just tell everybody," she said, "to buy their Christmas presents here during the next week. We simply must have a new Lighthouse soon."

C. A. TOWNE'S HOUSE ROBBED

Burglars Enter Brooklyn Home of Former United States Senator.

The Brooklyn police learned yesterday that the home of Charles A. Towne, No. 1169 Ocean avenue, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and jewelry and other articles to the value of several thousand dollars were stolen.

Mr. Towne was formerly a United States Senator from Minnesota, and once ran for Vice-President on the Silver Republican and the People's party tickets. He is now practising law in Manhattan.

The Townes were not talking about the robbery, saying they wished to avoid publicity. The police also refused to discuss the case.

Children's Xmas Laughter

See the children today, while they play among the toys!

You will say that Christmas is really worth while.

It is hard to write of their happy

TOY WORLD

and not run into adjectives.

It is a place where sorrows are make-believe and joys are real—where good health is contagious and gloom withers.

Entire Section of Games!

All sorts of games the children like—games that will make

long evenings of merriment.

Rock, 50c.

Foolish Question, 25c.

Flags, 15c.

Poems, 25c.

Authors, 15c.

Pitt, 40c.

Jack Straws, Wood, 20c., 40c.

Jack Straws, Magnetic, 25c.

Tiddledy, 25c. and 50c.

Pastime Puzzles, 40c. up to \$9.

Lotto, 25c., 40c., 50c. and 50c.

Ping Pong, 50c., \$1 and \$1.50.

Little Ones, 50c. and \$1.

North Pole, \$1 and \$2.

Straw Targets, 50c. up to \$2.50.

Four and Twenty Black Birds, \$1.

Battle and Shuttlecock, 50c. to \$1.50.

Electrical Wonderbook, \$1.

Electric Questioner, \$2.50.

Backgammon boards, 40c. to \$4.50.

Chess sets, 50c. to \$9.50.

Drawing sets, \$1.

Folding Doll House, \$1.

Paper Soldiers on Parade, 25c. to 75c.

Fish Pond, 25c. to 85c.

Deck King Toss, 50c. and \$1.

Rubber Quits, 65c.

Picture Blocks, 10c. to 50c.

A, B, C Blocks, 10c. to 85c. Embossed.

Wooden Building Blocks, 25c. to \$2.

Express Wagon Blocks, 25c. to \$5.

Tiny Town Post Office, \$1.50.

Pretty Village, 20c., 40c. and 75c.

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